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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO	
10/613,497	07/02/2003	Tienteh Chen	200309844-1	9905	
22879	7590 04/12/2005		EXAMINER		
HEWLETT PACKARD COMPANY.			SHEWAREGE	SHEWAREGED, BETELHEM	
P O BOX 272400, 3404 E. HARMONY ROAD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ADMINISTRATION		ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER		
FORT COLI	LINS, CO 80527-2400		1774		
			DATE MAILED: 04/12/2003	5	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Commence	10/613,497	CHEN, TIENTEH
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit
	Betelhem Shewareged	1774
The MAILING DATE of this communication app Period for Reply	ears on the cover sheet with the c	orrespondence address
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION. - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.13 after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period w - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	id(a). In no event, however, may a reply be time within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days ill apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from cause the application to become ABANDONEI	nely filed s will be considered timely. the mailing date of this communication. O (35 U.S.C. § 133).
Status		
 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>02 Ju</u> 2a) ☐ This action is FINAL. 2b) ☐ This 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowant closed in accordance with the practice under E 	action is non-final. ace except for formal matters, pro	
Disposition of Claims		
4) ☐ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are pending in the application. 4a) Of the above claim(s) 11-20 is/are withdraw 5) ☐ Claim(s) is/are allowed. 6) ☐ Claim(s) 1-10 is/are rejected. 7) ☐ Claim(s) is/are objected to. 8) ☐ Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or Application Papers 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) ☐ access that any objection to the objection may not request that any objection to the objection is objected.	election requirement. c. epted or b) objected to by the E	
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Experimental Control of the Control o	on is required if the drawing(s) is obj	ected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119		
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority documents 2. Certified copies of the priority documents 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priori application from the International Bureau * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of	have been received. have been received in Application ity documents have been received (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	on No ed in this National Stage
Attachment(s) 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date 7/2/03.	4) Interview Summary Paper No(s)/Mail Da 5) Notice of Informal Pa	

Art Unit: 1774

DETAILED ACTION

Election/Restrictions

- 1. Restriction to one of the following inventions is required under 35 U.S.C. 121:
- I. Claims 1-10, drawn to print medium, classified in class 428, subclass 32.1.
- II. Claims 11-15, drawn to method of making, classified in class 427, subclass 243.
- III. Claims 16-20, drawn to method of using, classified in class 347, subclass 105.

The inventions are distinct, each from the other because of the following reasons:

- 2. Inventions I and II are related as process of making and product made. The inventions are distinct if either or both of the following can be shown: (1) that the process as claimed can be used to make other and materially different product or (2) that the product as claimed can be made by another and materially different process (MPEP § 806.05(f)). In the instant case the product as claimed can be made by another and materially different process, (e.g., forming an ink receiving film comprising a nonionic siloxane copolymer surfactant, and laminating the film onto a coated base paper).
- 3. Inventions I and III are related as product and process of use. The inventions can be shown to be distinct if either or both of the following can be shown: (1) the process for using the product as claimed can be practiced with another materially different product or (2) the product as claimed can be used in a materially different process of using that product (MPEP § 806.05(h)). In the instant case the product as claimed can be used in a materially different process of using that product, (e.g., using the print medium as wall paper).

Art Unit: 1774

4. Because these inventions are distinct for the reasons given above and have acquired a separate status in the art as shown by their different classification, restriction for examination purposes as indicated is proper.

5. During a telephone conversation with W. Bradley Haymond on 04/05/2005 a provisional election was made with traverse to prosecute the invention of Group I, claims 1-10. Applicant in replying to this Office action must make affirmation of this election. Claims 11-20 are withdrawn from further consideration by the examiner, 37 CFR 1.142(b), as being drawn to a non-elected invention.

Double Patenting

6. The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. See *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970);and, *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent is shown to be commonly owned with this application. See 37 CFR 1.130(b).

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

7. Claims 1-5, 7, 9 and 10 are rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1, 7 and 8 of U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2005/0003113 A1. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because current

Art Unit: 1774

claims 1 and 9 are incorporated in claims 1 and 7 of 2005/0003113 A1. Current claims 2-5 and 7 are incorporated in claims 1 and 7 in view of the specification at [0018] of 2005/0003113 A1. Current claim 10 is identical to claim 8 of 2005/0003113 A1.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

8. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

- (b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.
- 9. Claims 1-5, 7, 9 and 10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Li (US 6,183,844 B1).

Li discloses a printing medium comprising a substrate and more than one water absorptive coatings (abstract). The water absorptive coating comprises combinations of surfactants, and Silwet is disclosed as one of the examples of the surfactant (col. 16, line 61 thru col. 17, line 4). The Silwet surfactant is equivalent to the claimed nonionic siloxane copolymer surfactant. Since Silwet is one of the nonionic siloxane copolymer surfactant the applicant uses, the surface tension value, the molecular weight and the HBL value of the Silwet surfactant of Li would be substantially identical to the claimed value. The substrate is a coated paper (col. 2, line 42).

Art Unit: 1774

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

10. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

- (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 11. Claims 6 and 8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Li (US 6,183,844 B1), as applied to claims1-5, 7, 9 and 10, above.

Li does not disclose the amount of the combination of surfactants. The experimental modification of this prior art in order to ascertain optimum operating conditions fails to render applicants' claims patentable in the absence of unexpected results. *In re Aller*, 105 USPQ 233. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to adjust the amount of the combination of surfactants in order to optimize the surface tension of the layer. A prima facie case of obviousness may be rebutted, however, where the results of the optimizing variable, which is known to be result-effective, are unexpectedly good. *In re Boesch and Slaney*, 205 USPQ 215.

Conclusion

12. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Betelhem Shewareged whose telephone number is 571-272-1529. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon.-Fri. 8:00AM-4:30PM.

Art Unit: 1774

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Rena Dye can be reached on 571-272-3186. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Betelhem Shewareged April 9, 2005.

BETELHEM SHEWAREGED PRIMARY EXAMINER